

Manitoba

in

1900

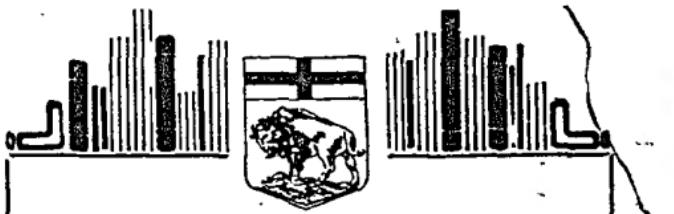


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Manitoba in 1900.



THE Province of Manitoba, part of the Dominion of Canada, lies adjacent to and directly north of the eastern part of North Dakota and the western part of Minnesota. Manitoba has a territory of 73,956 square miles and a population to-day estimated at 275,000, of whom 35,000 are farmers. Allowing five members to each farmer's family would give a population of 180,000 living on farms engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Description of the Country.

The surface is almost level, with stretches of prairie covering large districts, intersected here and there by valleys, in which run rivers and small streams. Timber is found in many districts in bluffs and belts and along the banks of rivers and streams, as well as along the ranges of hills which run across the Province from the south-east to the north-west, also in the northern and north-western parts of the Province. The proportion of forest and wood land to the total area is estimated at about forty per cent. It is from these forests and belts of timber that settlers secure their fuel supply. The area of land estimated as available for farming purposes is over 25,000,000 acres. The acreage under crop in 1900 was 2,210,942 acres.

The Climate.

The climate of Manitoba may be given briefly as follows:—A sharp frosty winter, with thermometer dropping at rare occasions to 30 or 35 degrees be-

low zero, with no thaw from the 1st of November to the end of February. The sun's rays then gradually melt the snow, which had fallen to the depth of 18 inches, and by the 1st of April all the snow is gone. April and May—Spring weather, dry for seeding. June—The rainy month; enormous growth of vegetation. July—Showers, great growth continues. August—Ripening of harvest. September—Harvest; no more rain for the season. October—Bright sunshiny days, getting colder, until the winter is with us in November.

Now, although true for some seasons as a whole and applicable to many parts of the season each year, yet it is generally admitted that any one, and even all, the conditions may be changed. We have had a thaw in January, rain in February, snow in April and May, no rain in June, continued wet weather in September, even until the snowfall, in November. However, the facts remain that we have clear cold weather in winter, with very dry bracing atmosphere; that our spring-time in April and May is delightful; that June and July give us our summer rains, our pastures and our hay, and the promise of our great wheat crops; that August and September see our hay and harvest safely gathered; and October prepares us for the winter.

The influence of the broken land and forest to the east of Red River, the great extent of lake surface, all surrounded by belts of timber in the north, as well as the bluffs and belts of timber, already referred to in the central parts of the Province, and especially on the mountain elevations, have a most beneficial influence on the rainfall. The Dauphin district, north and east of the Riding Mountains, is influenced by the vast expanse of shallow lakes to the east, which, warmed by the sun's rays in the daytime, throw off much heat at night, thus keeping the temperature more even.

Blizzards in Manitoba are practically unknown. The many timber bluffs, belts and forests already referred to, break the violence of any wind storms that may arise, and, no doubt, account for the fact that cyclones are never known.

Soil.

The greater part of the soil in Manitoba is a deep rich vegetable mould, easy to bring under cultivation, which has wonderful recuperative powers in withstanding either drought or wet weather.

Agriculture.

The principal occupation of the settlers is farming. This includes the raising of wheat, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, roots and vegetables, the breeding and feeding of stock such as horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

The following statistics, prepared by the Department of Agriculture from year to year, give the best possible proof of the development of the Province, as well as the practical success that has attended the labors of the husbandmen in their new homes.

Crop and Other Statistics.

	1884.	1890.	1899.
Area under wheat ..	307,020	746,058	1,629,995
Area under oats ..	133,044	235,534	575,136
Area under barley..	40,936	66,035	182,912
Total wheat yield ..	6,174,182	14,665,769	27,922,230
Total oats yield ..	4,064,494	9,513,443	22,318,378

Average yield per acre of wheat for the last fifteen years, 1885-1899, was 18.3 bushels.

Average yield of oats for the same years, 34 bushels.

The following is a synopsis of the crop of 1899, from the Government Crop Report, published December 12th, 1899:—

Crop.	Area in Crop. Acres.	Average yield. Bus.	Total yield. Bus.
Wheat.....	1,629,995	17.13	27,922,230
Oats.....	575,136	38.80	22,318,378
Barley	182,912	29.40	5,379,156
Flax	21,780	14.	304,920
Rye	3,217	20.	64,340
Peas	1,366	15.	20,490
Potatoes	19,151	168.5	3,226,395
Roots.....	10,079	265.	2,670,108

Dairy Products.

Butter—2,357,049 lbs., valued at	\$383,578.93
Cheese—348,587 lbs., valued at	86,980.16
Total value of Dairy Products	\$470,559.09

Live Stock.

There were in the Province on the first day of July, 1899, the following:—

Horses	102,655
Cattle	220,248
Sheep	33,092
Swine	66,011

Poultry disposed of by farmers in 1899:—

Turkeys	65,845
Geese	25,155
Chickens	246,205

N.B.—The statistics of crop yields given above include the total areas sown each year in the Province. Good, bad and indifferent farming are all included. When care is taken in preparing land for crops and a proper rotation of cropping pursued, the wheat yield invariably exceeds 25 bushels to the acre. Some farmers never have less than 30 bushels to the acre. On the Experimental Farm at Brandon the wheat yield for years has exceeded 30 bushels to the acre, and that of other crops proportionately high; the oat yield repeatedly being over 100 bushels per acre.

In 1899 the highest yield of wheat at the Experimental Farm was 54 bushels 20 lbs. per acre.

Red Fyne yielded 38 bushels 30 lbs. per acre.

White Fyne yielded 39 bushels per acre.

Fifty-three varieties exceeded 30 bushels.

Average results of a five years' test of 30 varieties exceeded 30 bushels per acre.

White Fyne averaged 39 bushels 44 lbs. per acre.

Red Fyne averaged 37 bushels 10 lbs. per acre.

Crown averaged 37 bushels 22 lbs. per acre.

The yield of oats in 1899 of the 73 varieties tested, the New Electric yielded 120 bushels to the acre.

Miller yielded 113 bushels 18 lbs. to the acre.
Banner yielded 110 bushels 10 lbs. to the acre.
Twelve varieties exceeded 100 bushels.
The lowest yield was 56.26, by, the Victoria Prize.

Average result of a five years' test of 28 varieties of oats, years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899:—

Banner 97 bushels 6 lbs. per acre.
Abundance 85 bushels 14 lbs. per acre.
18 varieties exceeded 70 bushels per acre.

The lowest was White Wonder, 54 bushels 18 lbs. per acre.

In the barley tests the yields of two-rowed ranged from 44 bushels 18 lbs. to 68 bushels 6 lbs. In 18 out of 22 tests the yield was over 50 bushels per acre. In 20 tests of six-rowed barley the yield varied from 51 bushels 32 lbs. to 67 bushels 4 lbs.

In the five years' test:—

Trooper, 6-rowed, averaged 57 bus. 10 lbs. per acre.
Common, 6-rowed, averaged 56 bus. 4 lbs. per acre.



Answers to Questions asked by
Intending Settlers.

Yes, there are some free homesteads of 160 acres to be had in Manitoba for the entry fee of \$10.00. These are in the new districts and somewhat scattered.

The land for settlement is chiefly Provincial lands and Railway lands.

These lands are located in all parts of the Province, and are for sale at from \$2.00 per acre upwards. The terms of payment are in most cases 10 per cent. cash and balance with interest at 6 per cent., in nine equal annual payments.

A great many settlers have been coming from the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Michigan, Iowa and other States recently, purchasing land at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre; lands that only require settlement and cultivation, in the Red River Valley especially, to be valued at from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre.

The water supply is abundant. Good water is found in most districts by digging from 12 to 30 feet. In some districts where such water is scarce, a boring machine is used, and a depth of 80 to 100 feet is reached before good water is obtained. The Provincial Government supplies the well-boring apparatus and practical men attend the working of the same free of charge.

The cold in winter is not considered severe. No one is prevented from doing the usual work on a farm or from usual travel on account of the cold, as during a cold snap there is invariably a dead calm.

The following letters from old residents of the Province give the best proofs possible that there is nothing to fear from the severity of our winters:—

Burnside, Manitoba, 17th October, 1900.

J. D. Gillies, Esq.,

Agent Government of Manitoba,

153½ E. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 8th inst. received. The weather for the past ten days is all that could be desired for threshing and stacking, which is a great benefit to the country. The past season has been the most peculiar season I have seen here in my experience of thirty years. We had no rain since last November until the first of July of this year, and very little snow, so the ground was very dry. Half of the seed sown did not germinate till rain came, and after that it rained almost every week until last week. People almost began to despair, but after this experience of the worst season I have ever seen in Manitoba. I have more faith in it than ever; although I always believed in it as a first-rate farming and grazing country. I now believe in it more than ever. My son Kenneth just finished threshing to-day, and after all the long drought and the wet weather which followed, he said he would be glad to have his seed out of it. He has now threshed 6,000 bushels of good wheat off of 600 acres. Had it been an average yield, he would have had at least 18,000 bushels, for as a rule he has a yield equal to that, and I have had on the same land frequently over 40 bushels to the acre.

The oats this year are a very poor crop, but barley and potatoes are very good, so on the whole it is not as bad as one might expect.

Cattle sheep, hogs and horses are in fine condition and command good prices. As to wintering of stock, I would say that I never found it necessary to stable any but my milch cows, and I have wintered as many as 500 head at a time. I built large sheds of poles, covered with straw, and allowed them to run loose, thoroughbreds, grades and common stock. I allowed them to run at the straw stacks and scattered as much hay as they would eat on the ground, that is natural grass. It

is surprising how little hay they require when allowed to run at the stacks. I kept water holes open at the creek, so they came for water when they required it, and my cattle always came out in good condition in the spring, the thoroughbreds and grades always ahead of the common stock. In all my experience I do not know of so good a country as Manitoba is, considering the price of land and other advantages. I have never been one that recommended the country more than it deserved, but I would advise people to come and see for themselves, for I have not known any industrious farmer failing to make a success here. With best regards,

I remain,

Yours very truly,
KENNETH MCKENZIE.

Mr. McKenzie is one of the oldest residents of the Province, and was for many years a member of the local legislature.

Neepawa, Manitoba, Sept., 1900.

J. D. Gillies, Esq.,

153½ E. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your questions, would say that in conjunction with Mr. John A. Cook we have handled each year for past seven years from 250 to 300 head of steers, buying stockers in the fall and feeding over winter and shipping that season. We only sell when prime fat. We began by keeping in the barn tied up, but found they did not ship so well (the journey being a long one) as those fed loose. This led us to let some run outside in sheds, and we found that they did exceedingly well. So we quit tying up and let the whole bunch run loose and come under cover if they wished. The result of this was, we discovered that while they would come under cover for grain feed, they preferred their straw and hay outside in the bluffs, and also would sleep there the coldest and stormiest nights, protected by the bluffs, although our sheds were warmer. Now we make no arrangements for shel-

ter other than behind or in bluffs, where they do exceedingly well. We feed hay for a time in the fall after coming off the grass, then oat straw all winter, adding grain night and morning in troughs. Toward spring we put them on hay again. We always sell our cattle at the highest price, as Gordon & Ironside will tell you. No province excels Manitoba in facility for raising cattle. The winter is no drawback, and the grasses are very nutritious.

Yours very truly,

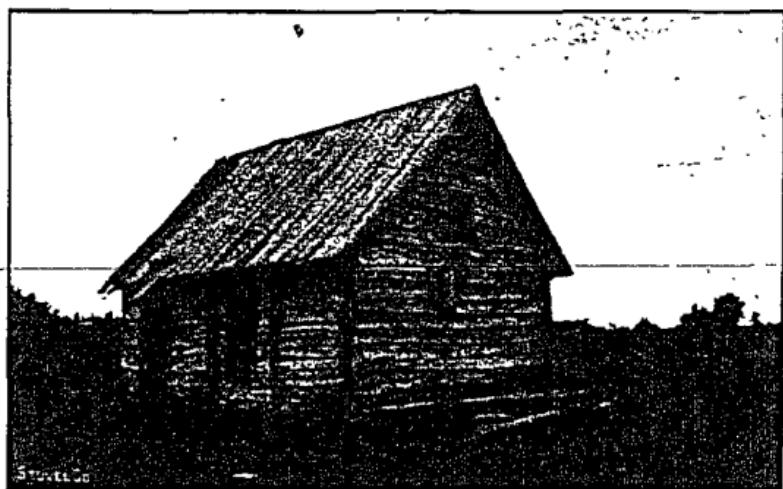
D. H. HARRISON.

The Messrs. Gordon & Ironside referred to in this letter are the most extensive purchasers, feeders and shippers of cattle in Canada. They feed hundreds of steers each winter in the manner described by Mr. Harrison.



PROSPEROUS SETTLERS.

The following cuts tell the story of early settlement, success and present comfort in Manitoba better than any words can do:—



First House at Brandon Hills.

Erected September, 1879, by Rev. Geo. Roddick.



Rev. Geo. Roddick's Residence, Brandon Hills.

Taken September, 1900.



**Wm. H. Dunbar's Old House,
Brandon Hills, Man.**



**Wm. H. Dunbar's Present Residence,
Taken September, 1900.**

Manitoba Fruit.

The cut given on the opposite page is an exhibit of fruit grown in Manitoba, made by A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, Manitoba, at the Brandon Horticultural Exhibition in August, 1900. This exhibit comprises apples, crab-apples and plums. Mr. Stevenson devotes much attention to his fruit garden, and although farmers in Manitoba do not generally engage in raising such fruit, yet the success that has attended Mr. Stevenson's efforts is proof positive to the most sceptical that the climate of Manitoba, which makes it possible to raise such fruit, has no terrors for the settlers. Were it not for the absurd statements oftentimes made about our climate in Manitoba, no notice would be taken of the subject.

Farms to Rent.

For some years past many new settlers secured farms to rent for a year or two before purchasing. For list of such farms, write to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Improved Farms for Sale.

Many farms with from 40 to 100 acres, or over, cultivated, with buildings suitable for habitation, are offered for sale. A small cash payment is required, balance on easy terms. These farms may be secured in all parts of the Province and are most desirable for settlers who must provide a crop the first year on arrival. The holders of these farms have confidence in the Province and in the land that it will pay for itself if properly worked. The one thing necessary is an intelligent settler who is willing to work. The larger his family of boys and girls to go on the farm, the better, as they will be more likely to engage in mixed farming, keeping cows, hogs and poultry; in other words, becoming permanent, prosperous settlers.

Dairying.

There are 28 creameries and 34 cheese factories in operation in Manitoba. A Government Dairy Commissioner devotes his whole time supervising the work. A practical Dairy School of instruction is operated during the winter months, free of charge to farmers' sons and daughters. Dairying is, however, still in its infancy. The possibilities of extension can hardly be estimated, for the virgin prairies give most nutritious grasses, and the yield of cultivated crops, oats, barley and ensilage corn for feeding purposes, is phenomenal. In a few years time, with closer settlement, Manitoba



will be as profitable a dairying Province as Ontario, or any State of the Union.

Churches, schools, agricultural societies, farmers' institutes, and the best social conditions are in evidence as in older provinces or states; they follow settlement, and are part of the very being of the Province.

Manitoba has the finest municipal system on the continent, adopting all the best features of the older provinces and states of the Union, and from the fact that the government bears all the cost of administration of justice and makes large grants towards the building of roads and bridges, and for

the support of schools, taxes are a mere trifle, improvements on farm property not being taxed. Manitoba's school system is unsurpassed, graduates from its colleges and universities standing high among those from colleges all over the world. Manitoba has fine hospitals, asylums for the insane, institutes for the education of the deaf and dumb, homes for unfortunates with incurable diseases, scattered throughout the Province, which are free to all who are unable to pay.

Markets.

A glance at the map which accompanies this pamphlet shows that Manitoba is well supplied with railways. Every product of the farm finds ready market at each and every station along the lines of railway. Wheat, cattle and dairy products are the principal products disposed of by farmers. The following railway companies compete for the carrying trade of the Province:—

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company.

The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company; and

The Great Northern Railway Company.

Freight rates are reasonable, and as settlement increases exports and imports increase; as a result freight rates will decrease with the extra volume.

Station.	Capacity in Bushels.	Station.	Capacity in Bushels.
Port Arthur ..	315,000	Sewell	45,000
Fort William ..	5,250,000	Douglas.	90,000
Keewatin	750,000	Chater	55,000
Winnipeg	605,000	Brandon	330,000
High Bluff. . .	46,000	Kemnay	63,000
Poplar Point ..	9,000	Alexander	100,000
P. la Prairie ..	399,000	Griswold	110,000
Burnside	52,000	Oak Lake.	120,000
Bagot	57,000	Routledge	35,000
Macgregor	90,000	Virden.	181,000
Austin.	60,000	Hargrave	60,000
Sidney	82,000	Elkhorn	99,000
Melbourne	20,000	Kirkella.	25,000
Carberry	295,000	La Salle	25,000

Station.	Capacity in Bushels.	Station.	Capacity in Bushels.
McTavish . . .	2,000	Carroll	100,000
Morris	50,000	Arnaud	25,000
Rosenfeldt	46,000	Niverville . . .	20,000
Altona	157,000	Otterburne . . .	33,000
Gretna	161,000	Dominion City.	73,000
Plum Coulee .	155,000	Emerson	86,000
Winkler. . . .	240,000	Stonewall	48,000
Morden. . . .	266,000	Balmoral	27,000
Thornhill	73,000	West Selkirk . .	3,000
Darlingford . .	25,000	Macdonald	82,000
Manitou	154,000	Westbourne . . .	8,000
La Riviere . .	65,000	Gladstone	32,000
Purvis	25,000	Midway. . . .	65,500
Snowflake . . .	25,000	Arden	127,500
Pilot Mound .	122,000	Neepawa	291,000
Crystal City ..	55,000	Franklin	144,500
Clearwater . . .	64,000	Minnedosa	88,500
Mather	25,000	Rapid City. . . .	103,000
Cartwright . . .	55,000	Basswood	23,000
Holmfield . . .	28,000	Newdale	25,500
Killarney	100,000	Strathclair . . .	29,500
Ninga	100,000	Shoal Lake. . . .	79,000
Boissevain . . .	250,000	Kelloe	6,000
Whitewater . . .	75,000	Solsgirth	26,500
Deloraine	141,000	Bifte	17,500
Goodlands	25,000	Foxwarren	18,500
Medora	15,000	Binscarth	13,000
Beresford	53,000	Russell. . . .	31,000
Souris	230,000	Millwood	26,500
Menteith	170,000	St. Agathe	16,000
Lauder. . . .	70,000	Union Point ..	8,000
Napinka	50,000	Silver Plains .	20,000
Melita	114,000	Morris	34,000
Elva. . . .	103,000	St. Jean. . . .	38,000
Pierson. . . .	100,000	Hope Farm ..	20,000
Deleau. . . .	30,000	Letellier. . . .	47,000
Findlay	25,000	Oakville	38,000
Pipestone	69,000	Blake's Sid' g.	4,000
Reston	105,000	Oakland. . . .	20,000
Starbuck	25,000	Lowe Farm ..	16,000
Elm Creek. . . .	25,000	Myrtle. . . .	66,000
Carman. . . .	215,000	Roland. . . .	125,000
Rathwell	60,000	Rosebank	105,000
Cypress River. .	120,000	Miami	120,000
Treherne	162,000	Altamont	11,000
Holland. . . .	120,000	Somerset	21,000
Glenboro	128,000	Swan Lake. . . .	8,000
Stockton	56,000	Marieapolis . . .	14,000
Treesbank	75,000	Greenway	50,000
Methven	90,000	Baldur	90,000
Nesbitt	52,000	Belmont. . . .	50,000

Station.	Capacity in Bushels.	Station.	Capacity in Bushels.
Niñete	20,000	Glenella	4,000
Track End. . . .	20,000	Glencairn	3,000
Margaret	20,000	Makjnak	14,000
Fairfax.	20,000	Ochre River	14,000
Minto	60,000	Dauphin.	114,000
Underhill	30,000	Valley River. . . .	8,000
Hilton..	79,000	Steinbach	40,000
Ashdown	45,000	Forrest	75,000
Wawanese	90,000	Varcoe	12,000
Elliott's	12,000	Pettapiece	41,000
Rounthwaite	55,000	Oak River.	123,000
Martinville	12,000	Hamiota	183,000
Dunrea.	55,000	Crandell.	30,000
Elgin	85,000	Minota	28,000
Ogilvie.	14,000		
Plumas.	59,000	Total	18,034,000

The elevator capacity is being increased each year as the Province develops.



Provincial Lands.

Two million acres for sale, at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre. These lands are situated in some of the best districts of the Province.

Since 1886 large tracts of land have been transferred annually from the Dominion to the Provincial Government, under provisions of the Swamp Lands Act. The Government of Manitoba has over a million acres of these lands under its control at the present time, and it is expected that the current year's inspection now being made by the Swamp Land Commissioner, will largely supplement this area. As the name would suggest, the lands under this heading were at the time of inspection and transfer either partly or entirely covered by water, but thousands of acres have been fully reclaimed as the result of an effective system of drainage. It is expected that a large percentage of these lands can and will be successfully brought under the plow. The lands which have been sufficiently drained to admit of cultivation stand on the records of the Province as being among the richest and most productive sections in Manitoba. As a rule the soil is found to be very rich and heavy and most conducive to grain raising. The lands which have not been sufficiently reclaimed for the purpose of grain raising exclusively are generally found to be heavily cropped with hay, and hence are specially adapted to stock raising.

There are also among the swamp lands, sections well wooded with poplar, tamarac and spruce suitable for light construction work, fence rails, posts and firewood. Besides furnishing every class and quality of land to select from, these swamp lands, being well distributed over the Province, afford desiring purchasers the opportunity of choosing the particular district in which they might prefer to locate. These lands are selling very rapidly and are being placed in the hands of bona fide settlers. Some of the lands sold a few years ago at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per acre, could not be repurchased to-day under \$10.00 or \$15.00 per acre, and in no

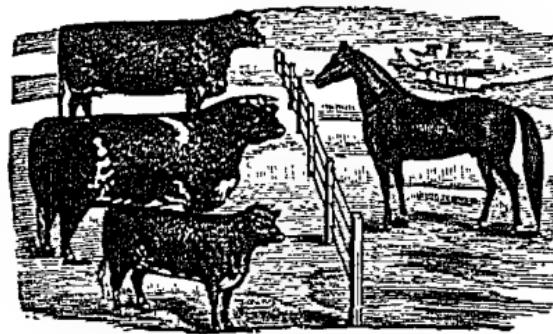
cases, even where no improvements have been made, could these lands be purchased without paying a considerable advance on the original purchase price. During the year 1898 nearly 26,000 acres of these lands were sold at an average price of \$3.41 per acre, while the average price at which Canadian Pacific Railway lands were sold during the same years was \$3.33 per acre. This favorable comparison certainly pays a high tribute to the merits of the provincial swamp lands, when it is considered that the C. P. R. grant comprises lands carefully selected in the best sections of the Province. The department is offering for sale lands at \$3.00 and \$3.50 per acre, where private owners holding lands in the same township and lands of the same nature and quality, are asking from \$5.00 to \$6.50 per acre. Besides the swamp lands the Province owns 542,560 acres of lands taken over from the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Co. These lands lie along the line of that railway, 214,000 acres having been selected within the Province, the balance, 328,560 acres, having been selected from the company's lands beyond the western boundary in the Northwest Territory. While some of these may be classed as wheat lands, the large percentage is more particularly adapted to mixed farming. Many who have settled in the northwestern part of the Province, and who have engaged in mixed farming, have been most successful. Some have taken up ranching exclusively and have also met with success. It is an accepted fact that mixed farming is the safest and most lucrative kind of farming in this country, and the general tendency is in that direction wherever conditions are at all favorable to it. The lands offered by the Provincial Lands Department afford to anyone who possesses push, energy and a little ready cash the opportunity of securing for himself a quarter or half section of Manitoba's choicest lands, which can be made a paying proposition within the first year.

The terms and conditions of sale are made to suit the poor man's purse, so that anyone who so de-

sires can own land and commence farming on a small scale without experiencing any special embarrassment, or without having to endure any great hardship. The price of lands ranges from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per acre, according to location and quality, and splendid lands can be bought at \$3.50 per acre. Payments are arranged on the instalment plan, thus giving the purchaser an opportunity to make the land pay for itself. All the government requires at the time of purchase is one-tenth down, the balance being paid off in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

A complete list of the provincial lands has been printed for distribution. The department has also a map showing all government lands owned in the Province, which will be mailed to any address upon application. The department will be pleased to answer all communications, giving as fully as possible any information desired by intending purchasers, covering any particular section in the country. Persons newly arrived in the country and desiring to purchase lands, should carefully examine the lands offered for sale in the Provincial Lands Department before purchasing elsewhere.

The Provincial Lands Office is located in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, and all communications should be addressed either to Hon. J. A. Davidson, Provincial Lands Commissioner, or to C. Vokes, Chief Clerk, Provincial Lands Department, Winnipeg.



Summary of Homestead and Other Regulations.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion lands, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved for private wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied, an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

Homestead Duties.

The settler is allowed six months after entry within which to go into residence, after which he is required to reside upon and cultivate his homestead for a period of three years, during which he may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting his entry.

Application for Patent

may be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

Information.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

Settlers' Effects—Duty Free.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows:—

"Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale, provided that any dutiable article entered as settler's effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."

Customs Regulations.

Customs regulations regarding live stock for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, brought in under the "Settlers' Effects" clause of the tariff.

A settler taking up 160 acres of land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories may bring in free of duty the following stock, viz.:—

If horses only are brought in (1 to each 10 acres) 16 allowed.

If cattle only are brought, 16 allowed.

If sheep only are brought in (1 to each acre), 160 allowed.

If swine are brought in (1 to each acre), 160 allowed.

If horses and cattle are brought in together, 16 allowed.

If sheep and swine are brought in together, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

According to the quantity of land taken up, the number of animals admitted, on the above basis, will vary in different cases.

In order to meet the cases of intending settlers arriving at the frontier with their live stock, and not having selected their homestead or other holding, it is provided that only the number of animals above mentioned for a homestead of 160 acres, can be permitted to pass beyond the boundary, free of duty, with each intending settler.

If the settler brings with him more than that number of stock, and states his intention of taking up sufficient land to justify the free entry of such greater number, he must pass a regular entry for duty for all the stock in excess of the number applicable to a homestead. But as soon as he lodges with the collector at port of entry documentary evidence showing that he has taken up such greater quantity of land, such evidence will immediately be forwarded to the Customs Department with re-claim paper, on receipt of which the duty so paid will be refunded.

Dominion Lands Offices.

Winnipeg District—E. F. Stephenson, agent, Winnipeg. Comprises all lands east of first meridian, and ranges 1 to 8 west in all townships north to and east of Lake Manitoba; ranges 9 to 12 in townships 1 to 7, inclusive; ranges 13 to 14 in townships 1 to 4 inclusive.

Brandon District—W. de Balinhard, agent, Brandon. Comprises ranges 15 to 34 in townships

1 to 4 inclusive; ranges 13 to 34 in townships 5, 6 and 7; ranges 9 to 33, townships 8 to 12 inclusive, in ranges 23 to 33 in townships 13 to 14; ranges 29 to 33 in townships 15 and 16.

Minnedosa District—John Flesher, agent, Minnedosa. Comprises ranges 9 to 22 in townships 13 and 14; ranges 9 to 28, in townships 15 and 16; ranges 9 to 29 in townships 17 to 20 inclusive; ranges 24 to 29, township 21; ranges 26 to 29 in township 22; ranges 27 to 29 in townships 23 and 24; ranges 28 and 29 in townships 25 and 26.

Dauphin District—F. K. Herchmer, agent, Dauphin. Comprises ranges 10 to 23 in township 21; ranges 10 to 25 in township 22; ranges 10 to 26, townships 23 and 24; ranges 10 to 27 in townships 25 and 26; ranges 10 to 29 in townships 27 and upward.

Manitoba on a Sure Footing.

Manitoba is no longer in the experimental stage. Success has attended the early settlers and it is certain that a similar degree of prosperity will attend those who now come to the Province. They can see evidence of prosperity on every hand and be inspired by the assurance that what others have done they can do.

Short Pointers.

On arrival in Winnipeg, if the settler wishes to homestead, he should go to the Dominion Land Office for information.

If he wishes to purchase land he should go to the Provincial Land Department in the Government Buildings.

If he wishes any other information about Manitoba, he should call at the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, in the Provincial Government Buildings.

On examining the price of Provincial lands it can readily be seen that it is not necessary for a

new settler to be wealthy in order to secure a home of his own, even at the present time in Manitoba. The first payment on 160 acres or 320 acres is small, leaving the balance of a settler's ready money to erect his buildings and purchase the necessary stock and implements, as well as supplies to carry him over the first year. The second year he will have sufficient returns from crop to meet second payment on land. From that time forward it is only a rent payment, as it were, until the land is his own.

For maps and further information or advice, write to

R. P. ROBLIN,
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Or to

J. D. GILLIES,
153½ East Third St.,
St. Paul, Minn.
J. J. GOLDEN,
214 West Ninth St.,
Kansas City, Mo.

